PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CIVILIZING THE MALAY

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN THAT DI-RECTION BY THE BRITISH.

Great Advance in the Federated Malay States Brought About Within a Quarter of a Century.

COMPARED TO PHILIPPINES

SAME CLASS OF PEOPLE TO BE DEALT WITH BY AMERICANS.

An Object Lesson Showing What May Be Accomplished on the Islands by Wise Management.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal. SINGAPORE, Feb. 25 .- Of the various civilizing experiments to which the Malays have been subjected since their contact with white influence none surpasses in instructve value that yet developing in the federated Malay states. The story covers transition in a few years from wanton rule to orderly control. Malays doubtless held high station in earlier centuries. Pride of bearing, hospitable impulse and disdainful courage survive from the original stock. But when racial decadence opened the way for encroachment and Chinese adventure pushed its pioneers into the peninsula that region became a breeding place for outlawry. The cohesive attraction which had held the Malays together as a people could not withstand this strain upon it, and the race tricts, and with no community of interest. Jealousy and feud crept in, internal strife, corruption and bribery prevailed and hu- telegraph, an irrigation scheme which is The peninsula had no such ready-made adexcept in the readiness of the individual murder at home and piracy abroad filled agery must have resulted had not English intervention been sought and extended. The effort at redemption encountered obstacles, some of which had to be removed by military force; but it has never moved backtwenty-six years have worked in these states a transformation almost without parallel and have added a memorable chapter to English colonial history.

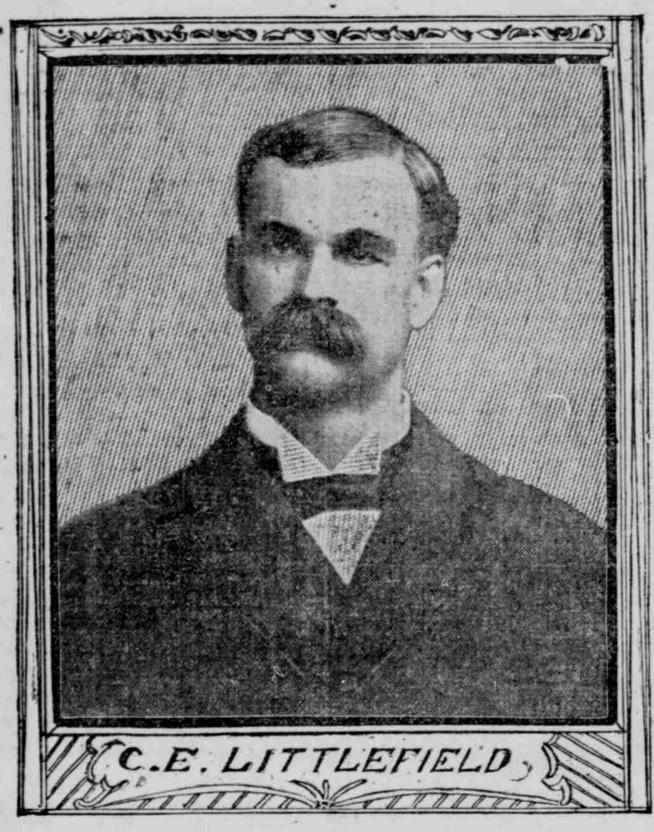
In a limited degree only may comparisons be justified between the Malay states and the Philippines. Whatever the shortcomings of Spanish rule, it maintained at least the appearance of an undivided sovereignty and of accountability to a central power. Its dealings, however, were with racial elements quite like these in the penninsula, Malay in the beginning and disclosing later a strong Chinese infusion. The veneer of civilization with which Spain everlaid this composite appealed neither to its loyalty nor to its interests, and character and tendencies in the peninsula and the Philippines have probably always been closely allied and so remain. Methods may differ with conditions and purposes in handling the wards in the present world movement. Administration by one government need not take pattern from that of another, but when policies part on the essentials of fair dealing and consideration for native welfare better illustration of results can hardly be found than has been furnished within a few years, with people strikingly alike in origin and racial development, in the Philippines under Spain and in the Malay peninsula under England.

Sovereign rights affect not at all these results, for while Spain owned and Engsame trunk fruited, respectively, in revolt and in prosperity and contentment, in a diimplacable hatred and intolerance against fast are questions to be answered by reference to the disposition which government tarian lines as broad as those applied to in general character, the successes recorded vestment by the construction of railways tion, says that the reply to it is that proin the peninsula may furnish at least par- from part at least of revenue raised from tection has given to the Malay security for been made along both these lines by Mr. and from many points of view. Of particu-Philippines when conditions there shall tion the royalty on tin has yielded a total common people, when wives, daughters and turers in the biological department at the how floating kerosene affects the larvae, with a written permit-before granting

have become pacified. OUTLINE OF BRITISH POLICY.

to interfere as little as possible with the be added another \$6,000,000 before the close of communication by road and rail; it has photographic records not only of the mos- tions by which the immature insects atmanners, customs, methods and prejudices of this year, when they will own 300 miles opened for him a local market for his quitoes themselves, of their life in captivity, tempt to get rid of the oil are quite astonof the people; to let them alone in their re- of fully equipped railways, constructed labor and his produce; it offers him free and the destruction of their larvae by gold- ishing, but never successful. At no time vious that even with the best system of ligion, to attract capital for the develop- without the assistance of any borrowed education for his children, free hospital fish, but has also, as a member of the Board during the winter has there been any lack ment of natural resources, to encourage money. Since the first section of railway treatment and medicines when sick, and of Health of Belmont, a town near Boston, of subjects for these experiments, since, if labor immigration—the native product be- was opened the traffic receipts, up to the banks where he can deposit at interest his put into operation practical measures for the colony became depleted, it was only mosquitoes and malaria, for it has been ing constitutionally averse to that sort of end of last year, amounted to \$12,500,000, small earnings; it has abolished slavery and their extermination by reclaiming mos- necessary to go to certain cellars and staservice-and to make the land attractive and the profits, after payment of main- piracy, and practically put an end to the quito-breeding lands in that vicinity. Mr. bles where hundreds of mosquitoes were hi- by introducing certain varieties of fish for industrial and commercial uses by the tenance and working expenses, give a reconstruction of roads, of railways and by turn of over 8 per cent. on the capital ex- helped to drain and irrigate the padi fields, general supervision of the head of the bio- needed. works of drainage and irrigation. Security pended. However valuable the tin may be for life and property were furnished by as a reserve, while lying in the ground, it systems of police and courts. Free hospi- is probably of greater public advantage to tals and schools were opened and land have a railway system which helps the titles were adjudicated and fixed. Natural- country-miners, planters and traders alike ly the British free-trade policy became op- -while yielding a considerable amount of erative with the abolition of import duties, revenue and affording employment to a except on opium and spirits, and of all re- large number of people." straints on trade, commerce and industry. PHILIPPINE CONDITIONS COMPARED. There were three states under British pro- Development of tin mining may find no tection in 1875 whose combined revenue was parallel in the Philippines, but it may be \$499,394 and whose expenditure was \$436,872. noticed that, although tin has been taken In 1889 four states had a combined revenue from the peninsula for centuries, the inof \$5,013,000, with an expenditure of \$4,091,- dustry in earlier years was precarious and 078, the new state contributing to revenue only moderately productive. In the dis-\$30,390 and being responsible for the ex- turbed conditions that prevailed a miner penditure of \$142,620. Federation was estab- | could become prosperous safely only if he lished in 1896, the administration having were strong enough to defend his property. previously been through resident counsel- Otherwise his operations were attended ors. Under the amended arrangement the with as great risk to person and property native rulers agree to constitute their ter- | as were ever mining operations in the Philritories into a federation, to be adminis- ippines under the blighting greed of Spantered under the advice of the British gov- ish officials. Miners got their first fair ernment; to accept a resident general, in opportunity under British protection, which addition to the separate state residents; to opened the field quite as unreservedly and render one another such assistance in men, insures the legitimate product of private money and otherwise as the British gov- or corporate enterprise as completely as ernment might advise, and to send a body can occur in the Philippines. Possibly the of armed Indian troops for service in the the taken out in the earlier years may have Straits Settlements, should war break out | been worth more than the gold obtained between England and any other power. from the washings in the Luzon hills, but Revenue in the year in which federation in general mining was conducted under went into effect amounted to \$8,434,083 and disadvantages so grave as to justify comexpenditure to \$8,598,147. In the last fiscal parisons between the peninsula and the year the figures reached \$15,609,807 and \$12,- archipelago. When the field became free 728,330. Tin, the principal source of rev- in the peninsula and individual rights were enue, contributed \$7,000,000 to the assets of guaranteed real development began. Until the year, railway receipts furnished \$2,- then there was small incentive to explore 600,000, land revenue \$700,000, the posts and the wealth of the land, which since then telegraph nearly \$200,000. The assets of the has yielded many fortunes and has brought

CANDIDATE FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP.



Friends of the Maine man think he would make a good speaker of the House of Representatives to succeed Gen. D. B. Henderson. Mr. Littlefield is noted as an orator and for his independence. On one or two occasions he has opposed the action of his Republican fellow-mem- sponsive under decent treatment. He likes bers of the House

buildings. Under federation revenue near-

572,249, produced a revenue of £538,684 and

that the mines must soon be worked out, says: "I do not share these views, except ply has been unquestionably reduced by alluvial deposits in the lands already alienated, and these comprise but a fraction of sfying prosperity and wholesome living.

states include more than 300 miles of rail- to the states a degree of prosperity rare

way, 1,300 miles of cart road, 1,400 miles of | for a like area in any part of the world. |

acres of land in one of the states, and pelago. Its agricultural product was rice, crease as great in figures as had occurred proach to much of it. Railways and roads in the marvelous progress of the preceding | have virtually created a territory of vast fertility, to be enriched further by irrigation, until, quite apart from the mines, products are assured from the states as varied and bountiful as may be had in any enue of the states is larger than that of | tropical region. Experiments have not yet any of the British crown colonies, with the | tested the capabilities of the peninsula in exception of Ceylon, and that even Ceylon | tobacco and hemp, nor is it supposed that stands second in respect to surplus in the | the peninsula will develop these staples last fiscal year. The states contain 25,300 of wealth as has the archipelago, but in THE SUREST WAY IS TO DRAIN sterling the revenue was £1,561,000 and the various fruits the outlook is promising. expenditure £1,273,000. Ceylon, with 25,365 | There are undoubted possibilities in sugar, square miles and a population of 3,391,443, and inspection of the forests has encourproduced a revenue of £1,727,000 and ex- aged the hope that in this line may be pended £1,663,000. The Straits Settlements, | developed one of the most important indus-

Disinclination to undertake ordinary labor comparison as to be suggestive of the tail | characterizes the Malays here, as elsesquare miles of territory, a population of to-do through the accident of ownership in land which others, mainly Chinese, were glad to rent for mining, and to pay well for Tin mining has been the most profitable | as well as the operators. They have sucindustry. Those who incline to caution in | ceeded, employing primitive methods, where regard to the future of the states doubt | Europeans have falled, and mining promwhether expectation may not run too high | ises to remain in their hands. That acalluvial deposits every year. Sir Frank | population, from 163,000 in 1891 to 303,000 in Swettenham, Governor of the Straits Set- 1901. In Perak and Selangor, the great tinthe Malays by 78,000. Malay population. however, has advanced from 230,000 in 1891 ported in the last fifteen years. The sup- more so than has that of the Chinese. The sale slaughter not only the anopheles or total population of the states has reached that amount, but just as it is certain that | something more than 676,000, an increase of tin has been worked in the Malay penin- | 61.55 per cent in ten years. It may not be sula for centuries, so I believe it will still | that the Malay Increase originated wholly be produced there centuries hence. No within the states, for the comfortable condoubt the industry has grown in recent ditions there have doubtless attracted Ma- the spread of malaria, war has been dewould take a long time to work out the But the birth rate has been noticeably the country, and last season Washington, large, reflecting general happiness, a sat-

the peninsula, although varying radically fort to supply another and more useful in- tions. Mr. Treacher, in discussing this ques- this summer above all others. of \$47,000,000, and the federated states have property were at the mercy of the aristoc- Massachusetts Institute of Technology, or wrigglers, when they rise to the surface contributed to the cost of mosques, opened | logical department of the institute, Prof. | From Mr. Underwood's laboratory to the

to the native offices under the government at good salaries and assured pensions, and disposed of arbitrary taxation, forced levies, and compulsory labor in return for these benefits, he pays to the government only a small annual quitrent, if he is a land owner, and nothing on the products of his labor, whether he may sell them in the home market or export them. Malays attend the schools only moderately well. They cultivate the rice fields and many of the educated among them get clerkships in public offices and in commercial houses. There are 193 vernacular and state-aided schools in the states, with nearly 9,000 pupils, many of them Chinese. In most of the vernacular schools a special teacher is engaged to give instruction in the Koran. Hospital patronage is mainly Chinese, but the Malays have submitted cheerfully to measures of sanitation, and the pests to which Mr. Treacher alludes, dreaded in the peninsula in other years as is the visitation of a typhoon in the Philippines, and demanding victims in every district, have been stamped out.

The native may work as little as he likes. It does not make him at all envious to see others about him taking wealth from land that might be his. The dainty taste that once distinguished him in the murderous kris, fashloned to cut like a razor, yet embellished with inlayings of gold or silver, the handles of exquisite carving in bone, ivory and rare woods, finds expression now only in the color blendings and draperies of the sarong, which hangs like a close-fitting skirt from his waist. Now that the kris forms no longer part of the everyday outfit, and men may go safely about the settlement unarmed, the old art has been laid aside, and has left no worthy successor. Managing to get on to-day, the native borrows no worry for the future, and does not take life otherwise more seriously than necessary. There is not a sordid atom in him. He is genial, generous, strong in his attachments, ready to risk anything in service that he deems exalted, inclined to a dependency which will not degrade him, and most obliging and rehis own way, and is sensitive to slight, and Philippines. Metaphor may be strained the wish that the energy which he is ever | other malarial districts and daring shine might be broadened for more practical account. English care has not advanced him in that direction. FREDERICK W. EDDY.

THEIR BREEDING PLACES.

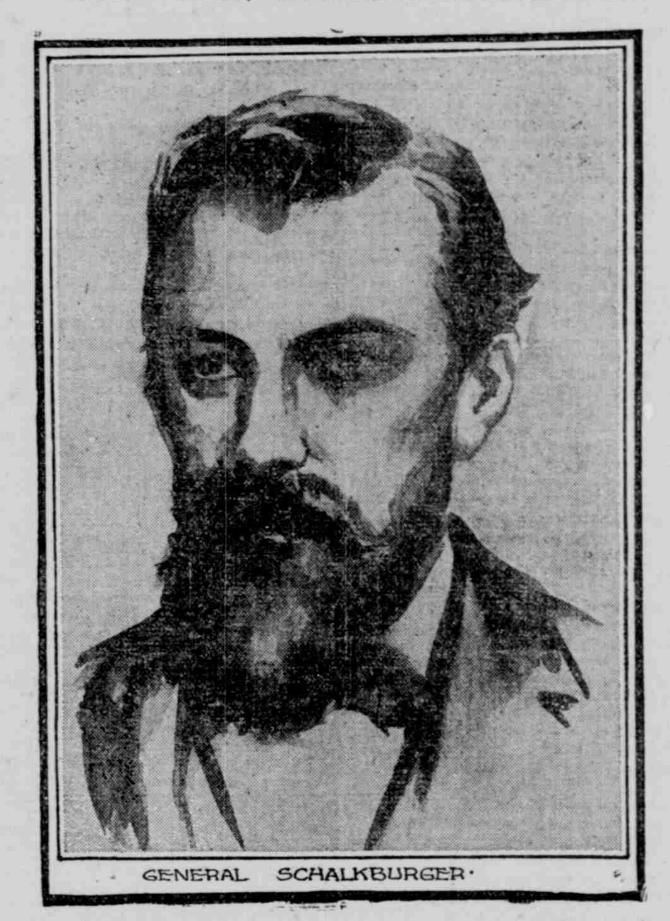
Where Ponds Must Be Kept, Stock Them with Goldfish, Mosquitoes' Natural Enemies.

BOSTON, April 5 .- Millions of mosquitoes that have been hibernating all the past season of cold and ice will soon emerge from their winter habitats and take wing for the stagnant water of swamps and ponds, will lay billions of eggs and before the summer is over will have populated the air with literally trillions of their pestiferous breed. Hope, however, lies in the fact that while the mosquito has been asleep, the scientist has been awake. Sanitarians and men of science generally have been patiently at work upon the problem of his extermimalaria-bearing species but also the no less annoying and even more ubiquitous, though essentially harmless, culex family.

anopheles mosquitoes were the medium for clared against the insect in many parts of New York and New Orleans were points of particular strategic interest. In many instances immediate relief has been obtained highly by spraying ponds and bogs with kerosene, dents of the subject that permanent imfact that in its export of tin its capital | manifests is to be traced to causes bearing | these two last points, it is safe to say, will | its body from the useless shell of the pupa, was being reduced, and it has made an ef- only remotely upon pecuniary considera- have the special attention of the public the larva is shown changing into the pupal

scourges of smallpox and cholera; it has Underwood has thus been able, under the bernating, and collect as many as were with well-developed appetites for mosquite

"OOM" PAUL KRUGER'S SUBSTITUTE.



The peace conference in South Africa last week has brought General Schalkburger into prominence again. He is acting President of the Transvaal Republic in place of the self-exiled

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIES. To secure subjects for his camera, Mr. Underwood established colonies of mosquitoes in his own laboratory, gathering from colloquially the "wrigglers"-of both the malarial and the nonmalarial species. The anopheles usually stay at the surface of the | particularly parks and sewerage. From the water, where they have hatched out from floating masses of eggs, and eat and breathe in a horizontal position, seldom going to the bottom unless on the alarm of an intruder. The culex larvae, on the other hand, ordi- four towns but by the infection of malaria narily stay near the bottom, coming to the surface occasionally to breathe and there hanging head down at an angle of about 45 degrees while they take in air from a long breathing tube which protrudes from the end of the abdomen and is thrust through the surface film of the pool. The breathing tube of the anopheles larvae is much shorter and its body is held parallel and immediately below the surface.

Placed in bowls of water Mr. Underwood's wrigglers changed in course to pupae and where, after the manner of their kind, they have occupied a cage originally built to contain a wild cat that was to be phototudes. The iron bars of this cage are now covered with gauze, but their evident opment of some exceptionally ferocious

William T. Sedgwick, to link the theory and | big outdoor, characteristic breeding place of the town of Belmont an object lesson for | distance. In the course of years, owing largery to the abandonment of a system of water supply and the building of railway auto cars grow quite poetic when describembankments, a series of marshes gradu-

Belmont, Cambridge, Arlington and Somerdential district of Boston, to which they are united in various metropolitan enterprises, fresh pond marshes, as they are calledmyrlads of mosquitoes were bred, not only causing general annoyance throughout the seriously threatening the public health. to the boards of health authority to abate such nuisances, the boards of Belmont and Cambridge co-operated in building a canal, The cost was only \$1,600, and not only was the improvement which resulted highly imcreasing the number of mosquitoes and

greatly reducing the prevalence of malaria throughout the neighborhood, but many acres of meadow and woodland were reseemed and made useful to the community. Moreover, one of the institute students in mere restoration of some abandoned tide-But besides the fact that it has not been ossible to drain the whole malarial area it has happened in Belmont as it may well happen elsewhere that when the marshes this reclaimed land. Clay pits, besides being unsightly, have long been considered a menace to public health. Before it was even the spreading of malaria the chilling and appreciated and clay pits were condemned sides being permanent and undrainable breeding places for mosquitoes, the danger from clay pits is still further increased by tary in nearly every respect and which too mosquitoes to carry elsewhere.

A SIMPLE PRECAUTION. A striking example of this fact has been 1880, after an immunity of fifty years, ma- Among the enthusiastic women automoworkmen employed in brickyards at Bar- avenue, who can be seen almost any time rington. Out of 150 workmen nearly every in a light electric buggy, which she uses appearance in many other towns and cities | the machine that she is considered by all in the State. Some municipalities, recogniz- of her friends an expert. Besides Miss ing this danger, have bought large tracts of | Fletcher are Miss Augusta Jameson, daughstate, and adult anopheles and culex mos- much simpler way. The Board of Health, tial forecast of what may occur in the the royalty on tin. Since British protect life and property unknown before to the William Lyman Underwood, one of the lecture are photographs which show the limits of Belmont except in accordance which the board requires a bond sufficient | Love, Mrs. Charles A. Wallingford, Mrs. to secure the proper filling up of any pits | Pierre Gray and quite a number of others. in the same time expended \$23,000,000 in racy; it has given him a permanent title to and an enthusiastic photographer of ani-British policy in general has always been the construction of railways, to which will his land; it has established for him means mal and insect life, who has made minute tubes into oil instead of air. The contor- met by the brickmakers, will assure satisfactory sanitary conditions.

Of course, to renew stagnant water, abouts and traps, and, in fact, these patdrainage is necessary; but it is equally obdrainage there must still be ponds and this summer. The large touring cars which ond point in the methods of getting rid of found that in such instances permanent larvae-for example, the stickle-back, the It is also being learned by people who have top minnow and the sun fish, the last commonly known as the "pumpkin seed." That goldrish also may be utilized for the dedemonstrated by recent experiments under- machine is for going about town and maktaken by Mr. Underwood, although wellknown entomologists had sometimes held

to a contrary opinion. situated within a short distance from the reclaimed territory in Belmont, he has conaquatic plants, some of which are in bloom from the first of May to the first of Noholder would like to possess if it were not for the mosquitoes, for which, as a matter wood has been unable to find any larvae at all in its waters after persistent search, alpond was stocked solely with goldfish course, that the goldfish had eaten the young mosquitoes.

thority that carp-of which goldfish are one aquarium together with some of the anopheles larvae and was able to prove beyond question that, under such conditions derwood's observations are given additional interest by the photographs he has taken, showing the goldfish actually eating the ly frequented by mosquitoes, even when ice streams and ponds of a park reservation, where the presence of the mosquito is a louble vexation to the soul. Indeed, they are almost ideally a park fish, at once for their beauty and the traditions of their use

THE CRAZE FOR AUTOS

WILL BE ALL THE RAGE IN INDIAN-APOLIS THIS SUMMER.

Fine City Streets and Good Country Roads Responsible to a Large

Degree for the Interest.

ORGANIZATION OF A CLUB

LOCAL AUTOMOBILISTS WILL AFFIL-

IATE WITH OTHERS.

Men and Women of the City Who Are Experts in Handling Machines-Summer Plans.

Society people of Indianapolis will this summer whiz over the smooth streets of the city and cool roads of the country in automobiles. They are looking forward to a rapid summer, with a quantity of country life, green fields, pure air, wooded retreats and all other embellishments of a semi-rural existence thrown in for good measure. And these pleasures are to be obtained by rushing an automobile over the various roads leading into the city at a rate of from twenty to fifty miles an hour.

It is safe to say that there will be \$100,000 invested here this summer in horseless carriages, and with so large a sum as this invested it is easily surmised that a great amount of pleasure will be derived from the sport. There is no city in the United States more admirably situated for the operating of automobiles than Indianapolis for it is perfectly level and the streets cover over ninety miles of pavement. Before the summer is over, however, a large number of other streets and boulevards will be added to the list of those already improved, which will greatly enhance the pleasure of

Those who are enthusiastic owners of ing the runs that will be taken over the ally established itself in the territory of city in the balmy moonlight of a summer's night, and much planning is being done by near-by breeding places the larvae-more ville; all four lying in the suburban resi- them for the heated months. An automobile club is being formed, and will be in full running order by the time the season opens, which is about the middle of this month. stagnant water in these marshes-the It is expected that the club will have a large membership, as all of the preliminary meetings have been well attended. Those prominent in organizing it are Fred Ayres, Dr. Henry Jameson and General Lew Wallace. The promoters of the club desire, in-Under a Massachusetts law, which gives stead of having it a local affair, to extend it all over the State, so that a more compact organization can be brought about between all of the automobilists of Indiana. In this way courtesies can be extended to those who are making shot tours through the State, and these can be returned to those coming into the city. The members of the club want to affiliate with either the American Motor League or with the Automob Club of America, but among them there is some controversy as to which of these or-Underwood's work, has shown how the ganizations should be chosen. The American Motor League has headquarters in Chicago, and was the first union formed in the interest of auto enthusiasts. In fact, it as the L. A. W. did to wheelmen. It is locate clay pits for the making of bricks on | made up almost entirely of Western men, while the Automobile Club of America is composed chiefly of Eastern people and is almost exclusively an Eastern organization. POPULAR WITH WOMEN.

> popular in this city among women, and operate their own machines. In fact, many the brickmaker's camps, which are unsani- of them show great ability as automobilists, and it is getting to be a common sight to see them in their light runabout cars gliding smothly in and out between the carriages, heavy trucks and street cars which throng the down-town streets. laria first made its appearance among the | milists is Miss Grace Fletcher, of Central land to keep out the brickmakers, but Bel- ter of Dr. Henry Jameson, who runs her in a father's auto; Mrs. D. P. Erwin, of North Meridian street; Mrs. Henry Severin, of for brickmaking a public nuisance and a East Eleventh street; Mrs. O. B. Hendermenace to health, and has prohibited it in | son, of North Pennsylvania street; Mrs. Enrique Miller, Mrs. J. K. Lilly, Mrs. John The vehicles that are mostly used by

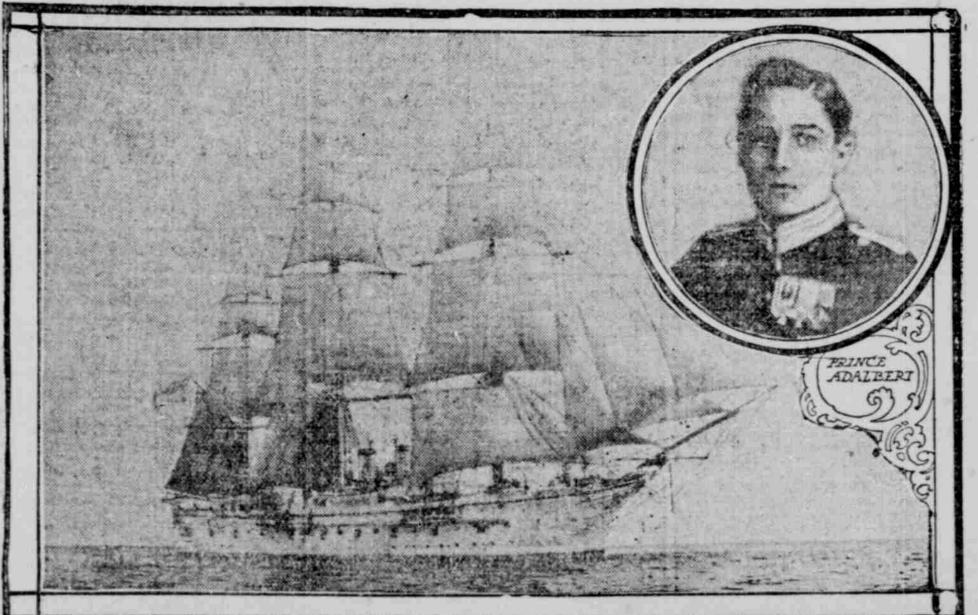
> terns seem to be the popular vehicle used sluggish waterways. This brings up the sec- for a time were popular are slowly giving way to the less cumbersome machines because they do not require nearly so much freedom from mosquitoes may be secured attention and can be run with much more satisfaction and pleasure to the operator. had experience that an automobile is not for touring over the country, as many who struction of mosquitoes has been clearly do not own them imagine, but the practical ing runs into the country of fifty or sixty miles. Those who think that an auto is Near Mr. Underwood's house, which is equal in endurance to a railroad train for running long distances in the country would structed a small pond which he has filled be greatly disappointed if they tried the with varieties of water lilies and other experiment. It is contended by people who are in a position to know that there are vember. It is the sort of attractive bit of too many obstacles and obstructions to be water that almost any suburban house- met with on tours of two and three hundred miles, and that the real satisfaction with of fact, the conditions involved offer an al- the auto is when it is used as a horse and most ideal breeding place. But Mr. Under- carriage, although it can go farther in a much shorter time than a horse.

these women are fashloned after the run-

though in other stagnant places, not fifty It is said by those who own automobiles feet away, he has secured hundreds of lar- that in many respects they are cheaper vae, both culex and anopheles. The lily than horses and that a machine can be which have lived in it for many years, and | made to run from forty to sixty miles at a the other pools were without fish of any cost not exceeding 30 cents. Those who own kind. The natural presumption was, of electric buggies are now putting small electric plants in their residences and by Moreover, when it was publicly stated a this means can charge the machines at a little while ago with some apparent au- much less expense. It is also stated upon variety-probably did not eat mosquito lar- good authority that the Edison factory in vac. Mr. Underwood put a goldnish in an the East is doing a large business at the present time equipping wagons with motors wired for low voltage. The motors that at least, the assertion was untrue. Mr. Un- | were first made were so constructed that it required from seventy to eighty volts to run the machine. Edison claims that this is a "wrigglers." Goldfish will thrive and mul- mistake, and that from forty to fifty volts tiply in shallow waters like those common- is sufficient to do the work. Those intendforms nearly to the bottom of the ponds; | ing to purchase electric vehicles would do and from every point of view they seem to well to see that they are wired for low be particularly desirable in the orderly voltage, as it is quite expensive if the wiring has to be changed.

KINDS OF POWER USED. Of the powers that are used in propelling in old-world gardens, and now for this automobiles, gasoline, steam and electricity special object of mosquito extermination. | are used. Each of these, of course, has its

GERMAN EMPEROR'S SAILOR SON.



TRAINING SHIP "CHARLOTTE

Prince Adalbert, second son of Emperor William, who is a cadet aboard the training ship Charlotte, will soon make a trip around the world. It was reported he would visit the United States, but the statement was denied at Berlin two weeks ago.